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man's share of responsibility for these things. She is courageous and optimistic and appeals to her fellow citizens to arise and combat the evils. Her appeal should find many sympathetic ears and should open the eyes of many at the North to the extent and depth of the interest of the South in social questions.

C. K.

HAYES, EDWARD CARY. *Introduction to the Study of Sociology*. Pp. xviii, 718. Price, \$2.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1915.

In the formative period of a new science, a satisfactory textbook cannot be written, not because there are not able thinkers, but because neither the method nor the material has been standardized sufficiently. The appearance of the present volume, almost simultaneously with the *Outlines of Sociology* by Blackmar and Gillin, indicates that the stage of sociologic science has been reached in which the material has been segregated and the method defined sufficiently to establish its place in the curricula of the colleges and universities of the country. Most of the volumes so far written have evolved theories, developed methods, discussed practical social problems. Professor Hayes has attempted to synthesize the entire field; to present such a conspectus of the science as to bring it within the range of the student regardless of whether or not he has specialized in any particular field. Such a bold attempt is not without its hazards, but it has a most important meaning for the standardization of sociology. Other and perhaps numerous texts will no doubt appear in the further development of the science, all of which will be influenced if not determined by the pioneers.

Professor Hayes has met a real need for the present. He has presented the material under four related and correlated divisions. Part I is devoted to "The Causes that Mould the Life of Society." These are physical, technic, psychologic, and social. Part II discusses "The Nature and Analysis of The Life of Society." Part III presents various aspects of "Social Evolution," and Part IV outlines the problems and processes of "Social Control." The book is to be judged by its purpose—that of presenting the science in textbook form. For the beginner it will serve as an introduction to the entire field of study. For the advanced student it will indicate the direction of further needed reading and research. For the general reader it will give a definite content to the more or less vague term, sociology. Professor Hayes is to be congratulated on his achievement. It is the most usable text for class work thus far produced.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

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HEALY, WILLIAM and HEALY, MARY TENNEY. *Pathological Lying, Accusation, and Swindling*. Pp. x, 286. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1915.

GODDARD, H. H. *Criminal Imbecile*. Pp. ix, 157. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

It is not a mere coincidence that these two volumes appear almost simultaneously. The science of criminology has reached a stage of development where inductive studies of the character of specific groups of criminals must supplement

the broader generalizations. Emphasis has been shifted from the character of the crime to the nature of the criminal, with the consequent individualization of punishment. Procedure is likewise undergoing a change from considerations of the violation of the law to the determination of the social menace involved, and the court is reconstructing its theories of responsibility. These two volumes serve admirably to facilitate this change. Dr. and Mrs. Healy, by an exhaustive study of the question of pathological lying, accusation and swindling, have demonstrated that there is a class of persons who have perplexed judges, lawyers and juries because their abnormality has not been understood. The method is the analysis of cases in which a pathological psychosis is the only explanation of their abnormal conduct. By an isolation of this peculiar type of case characteristics can be studied and laws formulated. From, 1,000 cases studied in the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, which constituted the basis of the epoch-making work, *The Individual Delinquent*, 27 cases which exhibit unmistakable evidence of pathological lying have been selected and outlined and their common features traced. It is a remarkable piece of work.

Of no less importance is *The Criminal Imbecile*, by Dr. Goddard. He has presented the first three court cases in which the Binet-Simon tests were admitted in evidence. The book consists of six chapters devoted to The Case of Jean Gianini, The Case of Roland Pennington, The Case of Fred Tronson, The Criminal Imbecile, Responsibility, The Punishment for Criminal Imbeciles. The chapter headings indicate the method of treatment. It is a conspicuously illuminating piece of work that should mark a new epoch in the treatment of this type of criminal.

These two volumes will do much to enlighten public opinion and will be of great value to all lawyers and judges who desire justice in criminal procedure and treatment. They should have a wide circulation.

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HECKER, JULIUS F. *Russian Sociology*. Pp. 309. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Columbia University Press, 1915.

Ideas, like rays of light, are "refracted by their media." The present volume presents the evolution of social thinking in Russia and, like all other theory, it reflects the social, political and economic conditions of the country of its origin. Part I, devoted to "The Beginnings of Russian Sociology," presents the social-political background in general and in particular the effects of Slavophilism and Russophilism and Westernism upon social theory. Part II is devoted to an analysis of the principal Russian sociological thinkers whom he designates as subjectivists: Lavrov, Mikhlovsky, Youzhakov and Kareyev. Part III outlines miscellaneous theories and the present trend in sociological thinking, including a survey of the influence of the Marxists, anarchists, revolutionists. The principal contribution of the volume is not in the presentation of valuable theory so much as its practical demonstration of the influence of objective factors upon subjective reactions.

J. P. L.